FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Reds Seal East Berlin

Refugee Exodus Halted. The border between the Western and Soviet sectors of Berlin was closed to East Germans Aug. 13 by troops, police, and factory militia of the East German government.

The Comunist action closed the principal escape route used by East German refugees: from East Germany to East Berlin; to West Berlin by foot or the "S-Bahn" elevated railway; by air to West Germany.

The border closure was applied only to East Germans; West Germans, West Berliners and Allied military personnel were permitted to enter and leave the Soviet sector. East Berliners working in West Berlin were halted.

The order effectively stopped the mass exodus of East German refugees, more than 16,000 of whom had registered at West Berlin centers since Aug. 1. More than 4,100 were registered in the last 24 hours the border was open.

Travel across East Germany between West Berlin and West Germany was not affected by the Communist action.

Developments in Berlin. A communiqué issued by the Warsaw Pact powers and made public after midnight during the night of Aug. 12-13 by the East German ADN news agency called on East Germany to take temporary measures for "protection and control" of the border between East and West Berlin.

The communiqué charged that West Berlin had become a center for espionage and subversion against the Soviet bloc. It said: "The . . . Warsaw Treaty member states address . . . [the East German government] with a proposal to establish such an order on the borders of West Berlin which would securely block the way for the subversive activity against the Socialist . . . countries, so that reliable safeguards and effective control can be established around the whole territory of West Berlin including its border with Democratic [East] Berlin." "These measures must not affect the existing order of traffic and control on the ways of communication between West Berlin and Western Germany."

East German police and troops arrived at the Brandenburg Gate and other border crossing points and began erecting barricades at 3 a.m. Aug. 13.

The East German action was ordered in a government decree made public later Aug. 13. The decree said normal border controls would be instituted between the 2 sectors of Berlin on the basis of an East German cabinet decision made in response to the Warsaw Pact communiqué. It said specifically that East Germans would require a new special permit to enter West Berlin but that West Germans, West Berliners, foreign citizens and Allied military personnel could enter East Berlin as usual. It said that "this decree in no way revises former decisions on transit between West Berlin and West Germany via the [East] German Democratic Republic." The decree was to remain in force until "the conclusion of a German peace treaty."

The East Berlin city council Aug. 13 issued orders cancelling the passes held by the 53,000 East Berliners who worked in West Berlin.

West Berliners gathered near the closed border points Aug. 13 to jeer Communist police engaged in building barricades. West Berlin police prevented them from approaching the border at points where tension seemed high. Thousands passed the control points to make brief visits to East Berlin; all West Berliners were permitted to return to their own sector, but East Berliners were turned back. Several incidents were reported in which East German police were said to have used tear gas and high pressure water cannon to drive angered West Berliners back from the border. 5,000 West Berlin workers marched to the city hall early Aug. 14 to demand retaliation against the Communist measures.

West Berlin Governing Mayor Willy Brandt appealed to West Berliners Aug. 13 to remain "calm and reasonable." He warned that "ill-considered actions do not help our city or our compatriots separated from us." Brandt met with the city's 3 Western military commandants and told the West Berlin Parliament later Aug. 13 that he had urged them to ask their governments for "energetic actions" to make the "Communists . . . cancel their unlawful measures."

It was reported Aug. 13-14 that the border guard units were supported by armored cars and that East German army units containing 200 tanks had moved into the city. 2 Soviet army divisions were said to have been deployed outside East Berlin for use against any rebellion. East Germany announced Aug. 14 that its Berlin border forces had been ordered to take "counter-measures" against "hostile actions." The Brandenburg Gate crossing was completely closed.

The isolation of East Berlin was intensified Aug. 14 with the cutting of telephone communications with West Berlin and West Germany. The West German government disclosed later the same day that all postal and telegraph service had been interrupted between East and West Germany. The East German Interior Ministry announced Aug. 15 that all West Berlin vehicles would require special permits to enter East Berlin. It said the new restrictions, the first to be applied to West Berliners, were necessary because their freedom of access to the Soviet sector had been abused for espionage purposes. [See pp. 278B1-281A2]

U.S. Reaction. State Secy. Rusk charged Aug. 13 that the Berlin border closing violated 2 international agreements. Rusk's statement was issued in Washington after he had conferred by telephone with Pres. Kennedy, who was spending the weekend at Hyannis Port, Mass.

"Limitation on travel within Berlin is a violation of the 4-power status of Berlin and . . . of the right of free circulation throughout the city," Rusk declared in his statement. "Restrictions on travel between East Germany and Berlin are in direct contravention of the 4-power [Paris] agreement" of June 20, 1949. But Rusk noted that the Communist "measures taken thus far are aimed at residents of East Berlin and East Germany and not at the Allied position in West Berlin or access thereto."

Rusk's statement said: The German Communist moves "to deny their own people access to West Berlin . . . have doubtless been prompted by the increased flow of refugees in recent weeks. The refugees are not responding to persuasion or propaganda from the West, but to the failures of com-

Week in Headlines

East Germany sealed border between East and West Berlin, halted exodus of East Germans to West.

UN Assembly called on Bizerte.

Britain applied for membership in European common market.

U.S. dropped plan to recognize Outer Mongolia.

Pres. Kennedy announced agreement for Vice President to be acting President in event Mr. Kennedy suffered inability.

Inter-American conference in Uruguay began consideration of U.S. Alliance-for-Progress plan.

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munism in East Germany. . . . Communist authorities are . . . denying the right of individuals to elect a world of free choice rather than a world of coercion. . . . The refugees, more than half of whom are less than 25 years of age, have 'voted with their feet' on whether communism is the wave of the future."

Rusk's statement was indorsed by the British government, a British Foreign Office spokesman said in London Aug. 14, in the absence of Prime Min. Macmillan and the Earl of Home, British foreign secretary, who were on holiday. The Foreign Office official said Britain held the USSR responsible for the events in East Berlin.

The border closing apparently had surprised the Kennedy Administration. Rusk, returning from meetings with Western leaders in Europe, had said during a Paris stop-over Aug. 10, before the Communist move, that he thought there was agreement among the Allies that "there will be negotiations" with the USSR over Berlin and that "possibly some sort of initiative could be taken" by the West. Rusk added in Washington Aug. 11, after reporting to Pres. Kennedy, that the West was "determined to defend its vital interests" in Berlin. But he said immediate negotiations with the USSR were not desirable because chances of agreement were dim. "When great powers go into negotiations, there must be some prospect of success, because failure contributes to tension," he said.

Western Protest. A formal U.S.-British-French protest against the border closings was made Aug. 15 in a message from the 3 Western commandants in Berlin to the Soviet commandant. The note was rejected by the Soviet commandant Aug. 16.

"Not since the imposition of the Berlin blockade has there been such a flagrant violation of the 4-power agreements concerning Berlin," the Western message charged. "The agreement of June 20, 1949, in which the USSR pledged itself to facilitate freedom of movement within Berlin and between Berlin and the rest of Germany, has also been violated. . . . [Traffic between East and West Berlin] has been disrupted by the cutting of S-bahn [elevated] and U-bahn [subway] service, the tearing up of streets, the erection of road blocks and the stringing of barbed wire. In carrying out these illegal actions, military and paramilitary units, which were formed in violation of 4-power agreements and whose very presence in East Berlin is illegal, turned the Soviet sector of Berlin into an armed camp."

The Western message, addressed to Soviet Col. Andrei I. Solovyev, said: "We . . . hold you responsible for the carrying out of the relevant agreements." It was signed by U.S. Maj. Gen. Alfred Watson 2d, French Brig. Gen. Jean Lacomme and British Maj. Gen. Sir Rohan Delacombe.

Solovyev replied Aug. 16 that the protest was an attempt to interfere in matters that were the exclusive concern of the East German government. Rejecting the Western complaint about violation of the June 20, 1949 agreement, Solovyev's message said that "the necessary explications on this point" could be found in the Sept. 26, 1960 USSR note to the U.S. (which indicated that Allied rights in access routes to Berlin were limited to the supply of Western garrisons in the city). Solovyev asserted that the "deterioration of the atmosphere in Berlin," of which the Allied commandants had complained, was a "result of the activity of those, who, supported by the occupation status which is still maintained in West Berlin, make use of West Berlin for illegal, provocative measures and subversion against the [East] German Democratic Republic and the Socialist states."

Adenauer Suggests Embargo. West German Chancellor Adenauer suggested in a political address in Regensburg Aug. 14 that the Western powers might retaliate for the Berlin border closing by imposing economic sanctions—including a possible total trade embargo on the Soviet bloc. The Bonn government was considering canceling the trade agreement between West and East Germany, he declared.

Adenauer said U.S. State Secy. Rusk had indicated that he was "in favor" of economic counter-measures. "We shall not contribute to the economic build-up of the Soviet Union if Moscow does not agree to reasonable negotiations" with the NATO powers, he declared. Trade sanctions would be an excellent weapon, Adenauer asserted, because the USSR was "not as strong economically as the West is made to believe."

The East German Council of Ministers warned Bonn in a statement issued Aug. 15 that if Bonn canceled the trade agreements between East and West Germany, the East German government would start a new Berlin blockade and bar all surface freight to and from West Berlin. East German transport services for such freight were provided for under an annex to the trade agreements.

Khrushchev Threats. Soviet Premier Khrushchev warned in 2 major speeches Aug. 9 and 11 that the USSR had new weapons of frightening power and that hundreds of millions might die if a war resulted from the crisis over Berlin. Both speeches were made before the closing of the Berlin border.

In an impromptu address Aug. 9 at a Kremlin reception honoring Maj. Gherman S. Titov, Soviet cosmonaut, Khrushchev declared that "scientists have suggested to the Soviet government that they can create a bomb equal to 100 million tons of TNT—only one bomb." Khrushchev asserted that the USSR had a rocket capable of delivering such a bomb, but it would prefer to "sink all these things [warheads] in the ocean" and use the rocket for scientific research. He asserted that "we do not want war" but that if war came and if it resulted from an attack by West Germany, "then there will be no German nation left after that; all Germany will be reduced to dust."

Khrushchev said at a Soviet-Rumanian friendship meeting in the Kremlin Aug. 11 that he did not believe the West would "fight for the freedom of the Germans in West Germany if we sign a peace treaty." "This is a fairy tale," he declared. "They say they want to declare war for these 2,200,000 people [in West Berlin] and let hundreds of millions of people perish. What man of common sense can believe such nonsense?" Khrushchev said the fight for a German peace treaty was "not just literally for a peace treaty" but a fight "for the recognition of our grandeur." He said that "the roar of the British lion does not terrify anybody anymore" and that the Egyptians "tugged him by the tail and drove him away." Khrushchev said he had told Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani and Greek Amb. George C. Christopoulous recently that the NATO bases in their countries would bring devastating Soviet attack there in case of war.

(Soviet workers held meetings in industrial centers throughout the USSR Aug. 8 in response to Khrushchev's bellicose Aug. 7 TV address and asked the government to let them work an extra hour a day without pay to strengthen USSR defenses. This would increase their work day to 8 hours.)

(Columnist Joseph Alsop reported in the N.Y. Herald Tribune July 26 that U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy had told Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Mikhail A. Menshikov that Pres. Kennedy felt the Berlin issue was worth going to war over, if necessary. Alsop said: The warning was delivered in Washington in July at a private Soviet Embassy meeting to which Menshikov had invited the attorney general; Atty. Gen. Kennedy received the President's approval before agreeing to meet Menshikov.)

Konev Gets German Command. The appointment of Marshal Ivan S. Konev, 64, as commander of Soviet armed forces in East Germany was announced Aug. 10. Konev, former commander of Warsaw Pact forces, replaced Col. Gen. Ivan I. Jakubowski as head of about 400,000 Soviet troops in East Germany.

A-Tests & Ban

JFK on A-Ban, Red Tests. Pres. Kennedy announced Aug. 10 that Amb. Arthur H. Dean, chief U.S. delegate to the Geneva conference on a treaty to ban nuclear tests, would return to Geneva Aug. 24 to try "to ascertain whether the Soviet Union is now prepared . . . [for] a safeguarded test agreement."

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Mr. Kennedy declined to categorize Dean's mission as a final attempt at an A-ban agreement. He said however: Dean's return probably would lead to a "decisive" meeting in which "we will . . . find out whether there is any prospect of bringing an end to nuclear testing." "We will be able to tell almost immediately whether the Soviet Union has made any change in its insistence on the troika [tripartite control system] and, therefore, a unilateral veto on any control system. That . . . is the fundamental issue which has up till now made it impossible to [accept] . . . a treaty."

The President disclosed that his special committee charged with examining evidence of clandestine Soviet nuclear tests had completed its report. He said the group's findings had "made me feel more urgently than ever that without an inspection system . . . no country in the world can ever be sure that a nation with a closed society is not conducting secret nuclear tests." With respect to the specific question of evidence of Soviet tests, he said, it was "impossible to make a precise determination without inspection of whether nuclear testing is going on."

Mr. Kennedy implied that Dean's mission to Geneva was connected to the question of whether the U.S. would resume nuclear tests. He said that if Dean's trip failed, "I will then make the appropriate decision."

The Senate and House GOP leaders, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), told newsmen Aug. 15 that they had evidence, but not absolute proof, that the USSR had carried out secret nuclear tests during the moratorium proclaimed for the Geneva negotiations. They demanded an immediate resumption of U.S. nuclear tests.

(The special panel on assessment of Soviet nuclear tests had been formed from the President's Science Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky of Stanford University. Other members: Prof. Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University, Pres. James B. Fisk of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Bell Vice Pres. William O. Baker, Dir. Norris E. Bradbury of the AEC's Los Alamos laboratories, Dir. John S. Foster Jr. of the University of California's Livermore Radiation Laboratory, Prof. George B. Kistiakowsky of Harvard University, Dir. Frank Press of the California Institute of Technology's Pasadena seismological laboratories, Pres. Louis M. Roddis of the Pennsylvania Electric Co., Prof. John W. Tukey of Princeton University, Vice Pres. Walter H. Zinn of Combustion Engineering, Inc.'s nuclear division.)

AEC and Defense Department scientists testified July 25 at hearings of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee that little progress had been made in 1961 on the problem of detecting clandestine nuclear tests underground and in outer space. This assessment was given the committee by Jack P. Ruina, director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency, and by Dr. Richard Latter of the Rand Corp.

Arthur H. Dean told the committee July 27 that the USSR did not seem to want a rapid agreement on a treaty banning nuclear tests but that the Geneva negotiations still might achieve their goal. Dean said on NBC-TV's "The Nation's Future," in an interview taped July 26 and shown Aug. 7, that he believed the USSR might agree to Western conditions for a treaty in order to keep Communist China from acquiring nuclear weapons. He said Soviet negotiators had made it clear that the USSR was not helping China to become a nuclear power and "did not want to see the further proliferation" of A-weapons.

A Soviet note delivered to the U.S. Aug. 9 and made public the next day charged that the West sought a nuclear test control system that would permit it to spy in the USSR and simultaneously carry out clandestine nuclear tests. The Soviet note, in reply to a U.S. message delivered July 15, repeated demands that the Geneva A-ban talks be merged with general disarmament negotiations. It said: "The conclusion of a treaty on universal . . . disarmament would remove the obstacles placed by the Western powers in the way of . . . an agreement" banning A-tests. [See pp. 253G3-255E3]

(The N.Y. Times reported June 25 that a strong controversy had developed among leaders in the Administration, Congress, and the U.S.' scientific world on the feasibility and necessity of developing a "neutron bomb." The proposed weapon would kill within a limited area with a burst of short-lived neutron radiation but would not produce heat or blast effects sufficient to destroy buildings or physical surroundings. According to the Times, a neutron bomb project first had been suggested formally by Dr. Edward Teller and the late Ernest O. Lawrence and Mark M. Mills at hearings of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee in June 1956.)

Bizerte Dispute

UN Assembly Called. A special session of the UN General Assembly was called Aug. 10 to meet in New York Aug. 21 on the dispute between France and Tunisia over the French naval base at Bizerte.

The session was ordered by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld after 50 of the UN's 99 member states had indorsed a request submitted by Liberian Rep.-to-UN Nathan Barnes July 29. The request was supported by 35 of the 46 nations of the Asian-African bloc, the 9 Soviet-bloc states, Cuba and several Latin American and other states.

U.S. opposition to a special session on Bizerte had been made clear by Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson Aug. 8 in a letter to Hammarskjöld. Stevenson's letter expressed the view that the Bizerte dispute might be settled best by direct negotiations between France and Tunisia.

(Stevenson had flown to Paris July 28 for talks with Pres. de Gaulle about the possibility of direct talks on Bizerte. Although Stevenson told reporters in Paris July 31 that he believed negotiations were possible, no concrete move toward such talks was forthcoming either from France or from Tunisia. Stevenson returned to the U.S. Aug. 1 and reported to Pres. Kennedy Aug. 3 on his Paris talks.)

French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville announced Aug. 10 that France would boycott the special Assembly session. He told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee that the session would confuse the Bizerte situation and make a settlement more difficult.

The movement to arrange a special Assembly session on Bizerte came after the UN Security Council had failed twice in attempts to settle the problem [See pp. 262G1-264A1]

2d Council Session. The UN Security Council's 2d session on Bizerte, held on Tunisia's request, was convened in New York July 28. Tunisian Rep.-to-UN Mongi Slim had delivered to the Council July 27 a letter urging Council action to compel France to abide by earlier UN resolutions and to withdraw its troops from the Bizerte area.

Hammarskjöld reported to the Council July 28 on observations made during his July 24-27 visit to Tunisia. Hammarskjöld, who had conferred with Tunisian Pres. Bourguiba but had been rebuffed by France when he sought similar talks in Paris, said observers accused French troops of cease-fire violations in the Bizerte area: ". . . Testimony given in personal contacts . . . appears to confirm that actions difficult to reconcile with the principle of a cease-fire have . . . occurred after the time of the cease-fire, and that French military personnel have been involved . . . ."

Hammarskjöld said UN demands for the return of French and Tunisian troops to their positions before the Bizerte attack had not been obeyed by the French: "By personal observation I can confirm the . . . fact of the presence in the city of Bizerte, and at a fairly considerable distance from Bizerte . . . of French military units at the time of my visit. In the city itself, I observed a number of French tanks. . . . I can also confirm that these troops . . . exercised functions for the maintenance of law and order in the city which normally belong to . . . the sovereign government."

Slim told the Council July 28 that Tunisia had obeyed UN resolutions by withdrawing its troops to their former positions in Bizerte and from disputed French-Tunisian territory on Tunisia's Saharan frontiers with Algeria. He said French troops had halted their "systematic massacres" of Tunisians in the Bizerte area but had extended and strengthened their Bizerte positions. Slim suggested that the UN consider sending an international force to supervise the truce.

(The French delegation attended the July 28-29 Council session but did not participate in debate. A French letter to the Council made it clear July 28 that the delegation's silence was a protest against the session.)

3 resolutions on Bizerte were submitted to the Council July 29 but did not win sufficient votes for passage. The first resolution, submitted by Turkey, called on France and Tunisia to obey prior UN requests for a withdrawal and cease-fire and to begin direct negotiations on a Bizerte settlement. It was supported by 6 Council members, including the U.S.; Ceylon, Liberia, the UAR and the USSR abstained; France did not vote. The final 2 resolutions, introduced by Ceylon, Liberia and the UAR, called for withdrawal of French troops (a) from Bizerte positions and (b) from Tunisia; these drafts were supported only by Ceylon, Liberia, the UAR and the USSR.

Tunisian Emissaries. Leading Tunisian officials were dispatched by Pres. Bourguiba Aug. 1 to seek support in the Bizerte crisis from the U.S., USSR and other states.

Defense Min. Bahi Ladgham flew to Washington, where he conferred Aug. 2-3 with Pres. Kennedy and State Secy. Rusk and delivered a personal message from Bourguiba to Mr. Kennedy. Ladgham told newsmen on his arrival in Washington Aug. 2 that Tunisia's basic aim was "to gain French evacuation of Bizerte by peaceful means." He was said, however, to have informed Mr. Kennedy that Tunisia would not insist on an immediate French withdrawal from the base. He left for Tunis Aug. 3.

Foreign Secy. Sadok Mokaddem flew to Moscow to confer with Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko Aug. 3 and Premier Khrushchev Aug. 5. Mokaddem told newsmen Aug. 5 that Khrushchev had promised Tunisia "all possible help" in its campaign to oust French troops.

(The USSR announced Aug. 4 that it would grant Tunisia 25 million rubles [$27¾ million at official rates] in credits to build 3 dams and a technical institute. This was believed to be the first aid to Tunisia from a Communist country.)

Other Tunisian officials sent abroad Aug. 1 to seek support for Tunisia: Information State Secy. Mohammed Masmoudi, to African capitals; Communications State Secy. Raschid Driss, to Latin America; Amb.-to-Turkey Habib Chatty, to the Middle East.

(Arab League Secy. Gen. Abdel Khalek Hassouna arrived in Tunis July 28 for talks with Bourguiba. He said that "the entire Arab world is gathering around Tunisa" over Bizerte.)

Bourguiba Offers Talks. Bourguiba declared Aug. 3 that Tunisia was prepared to negotiate with France on a "reasonable timetable" for the withdrawal of French troops from Bizerte and the Saharan area claimed by Tunisia. Bourguiba indicated that Tunisia would be willing to forego a special UN Assembly meeting on Bizerte if other Western countries could persuade France to begin negotiations with Tunisia. Bourguiba noted that Pres. Kennedy had not supported Tunisia despite the U.S.' professed anti-colonialism. He conceded that the U.S. was being forced to placate France but said that "we are not prepared to abandon our cause because Pres. Kennedy is embarrassed."

Bourguiba had told U.S. newsmen July 28 that he had "never believed the United States to be colonialist." "But," he added, "if United States solidarity with colonialist France has prevailed over the principles on which the American nation is based, then I have been wrong."

French Troop Moves. The French government announced Aug. 11 that the Debré cabinet had ordered the recall from Tunisia of one of the 3 paratroop regiments sent from Algeria to reinforce the Bizerte base July 19-20. French officials in Bizerte announced Aug. 12 that elements of the 2d Foreign Legion Paratroop Regiment had been withdrawn under the order.

The remaining French forces, however, retained their positions in the European sections of Bizerte and their control of most roads within a perimeter circumscribing the French base complex and nearby residential and commercial centers. French troops were pulled back July 25 from a position near the village of Menzeldjemil after Tunisia had protested that the post was 3 miles beyond the farthest French advance when the Bizerte cease-fire was ordered.

Tunisian troops were reported to have retained most positions facing the posts established by the French at the height of their advance.

Algeria

French-Rebel Talks Fail. Representatives of France and of the rebel Algerian Provisional Government met in Lugrin, France July 20 to resume their negotiations on conditions for a cease-fire and a negotiated end of the Algerian Moslem rebellion. The Lugrin talks, a resumption of the negotiations held in Evian-les-Bains May 20-June 13, were suspended July 28 in a deadlock over claims to the Sahara and its oil and mineral resources.

The Lugrin talks were held by delegations headed by French Algerian Affairs Min. Louis Joxe and Algerian rebel Foreign Min. Belkacem Krim. They met in a chateau to which the Algerians commuted daily by helicopter, across Lake Geneva, from their headquarters in Geneva.

The initial session July 20 was devoted to a restatement of negotiating positions and discussion of an agenda proposed by the rebels. The procedural talks were continued July 21 and 22 and resulted in an agreement "in principle" July 25 on the conduct of the negotiations. The question of the Sahara came before the conference the same day. A total deadlock on the Sahara was reported by July 27.

The Lugrin talks were suspended July 28 at Krim's request after Joxe reportedly had refused any concession to rebel claims that the Sahara become part of a future Algeria. The rebels charged France with attempting to partition Algeria to exclude the Sahara from the self-determination promised by Pres. de Gaulle. The French delegation charged that the rebels had refused to abide by the procedural accord reached at Lugrin.

Krim, at a Geneva news conference held by closed circuit TV July 31, called on France to end the "myth" of a French Sahara. The desert, he asserted, constituted "4/5 of our national territory." Krim returned to Tunis Aug. 3 and told newsmen that France planned to create "a vast political, economic, and military organization" in the Sahara and to use it to dominate Algeria and other adjacent African countries.

Joxe, in a radio-TV report Aug. 1 on the Lugrin talks, declared that the dispute was not over sovereignty over the Sahara but over "the riches developed by us." He asserted that France had opposed organizing the exploitation of the Sahara's oil to share it with all countries bordering on the desert. He said France would negotiate on the Saharan question only on this basis and within the framework of a total Algerian settlement. [See pp. 260E2, 230A2]

De Gaulle on Partition. Speaking in Verdun June 28, at the start of a 5-day tour of eastern France, Pres. de Gaulle warned that France would be forced to divide Algeria if its pro-French and pro-rebel populations were unable to live together. He said: "France has no objections to Algeria deciding its own destiny. But if association cannot take place, we will be forced to regroup those who cannot get along together. We don't want this. . . . We think of it as a last resort."

De Gaulle told a rally in Bar-le-Duc June 29 that the fighting in Algeria was "virtually finished." But he warned that "Algeria will either associate with France or perish."

In a radio-TV report to the French people July 12, de Gaulle reiterated that the French army's pacification of Algeria had succeeded to the point where it was possible to recall one division and to prepare a 2d for duty elsewhere. He said France's 27-month conscription term would be cut and the manpower and money savings used to modernize the army. [See p. 162B2]

Truce Relaxed. The French government announced Aug. 11 that "greater freedom of action" had been restored to its forces in Algeria to permit them to respond to increasing rebel attacks. The French forces were freed of most restrictions imposed by the unilateral cease-fire ordered by France at the start of the Evian peace talks. French spokesmen in Algiers announced that troops, previously limited to defending themselves against rebel attack, would be permitted to resume "preventive" measures against the rebels. They asserted, however, that no "general and systematic" French military action was planned.

Rebel terrorist attacks, averaging 20 daily in Algeria when the French ordered the unilateral truce, were reported to have grown to an average of 37 daily in August.

(2 rebel leaders recently had been trapped and killed in Algeria: Abdel Hamid, rebel chief for the Oran area, was shot June 27 as he attempted to escape arrest in Oran. Si Mohammed [Bounaama Djidjalli], commander of rebel Wilaya [military region] 4, was killed Aug. 8 in an attack in Blida.) [See p. 230C2]

Moslem Riots. Nearly 100 Moslems were killed by French security forces in pro-rebel riots and strikes in Algeria in July.

At least 18 Moslems were killed and 91 injured in clashes in Algiers and Blida July 1 when they responded to rebel calls for demonstrations against a French plan to partition Algeria into French and Moslem zones. The demonstrations were accompanied by a near-total strike in transport and other heavily Moslem trades. Initial reports listed 10 killed, but the total was raised to 18 July 3.

80 Moslems were killed and at least 266 wounded in a revival of the strikes and demonstrations in most of Algeria's major Moslem communities July 5. 5 or 6 members of French security forces were killed in clashes with armed demonstrators. The strike was described as total. Most of the

Moslems were slain when police and security troops fired on demonstrations in Castiglione, Guyotville, Fouka and other small communities. 15 of the Moslem deaths and all the French casualties were caused by a rebel attack in Djidjelli. [See Vol. XIX, p. 445D3]

2 Moslems were beaten to death by a mob in Bône Aug. 2 after a European had been killed by a rebel bomb.

(3 Moslem civilians were killed by vengeful French paratroops in Metz, France July 24 after a rebel gunman had killed 2 paratroopers earlier the same day.)

Coup Leaders Condemned. Ex-Gen. Raoul Salan and 7 other former generals and colonels were sentenced to death in absentia July 11 by the special military tribunal set up in Paris to try leaders of the Algiers military coup staged in April.

The 7 others condemned: ex-Gens. Edmond Jouhaud and Paul Gardy; ex-Cols. Yves Godard, Antoine Argould, Jean Gardes, Joseph Broizat and Charles Lacheroy.

(All 8 of the condemned had fled after the collapse of the April revolt. It was reported that they would be given new trials or the right to appeal their sentences if they surrendered or were captured.)

The tribunal handed down these sentences in other recent trials: Maj. Bernard Cabiro, one year, suspended (July 3); Col. Roger Ceccaldi, 5 years, suspended (July 5); Col Maurice Emery, 3 years, suspended (July 27). [See p. 231B3]

Western Europe

Britain Applies to EEC. Britain's application for membership in the European Economic Community was submitted to the EEC Council in Brussels Aug. 10. The application, made under Article 237 of the Rome Treaty establishing the common market, was a necessary preliminary to the opening of negotiations on the special conditions posed by Britain for its membership in the 6-nation European trade group. The application did not commit Britain to EEC membership if the conditions were not met. It was signed by Prime Min. Macmillan and addressed to West German Economy Min. Ludwig Erhard, current president of the EEC Ministerial Council.

Denmark's application for EEC membership was submited in Brussels later the same day.

Britain's decision to seek common market membership had been supported Aug. 3 by a 313-5 vote in the House of Commons and by a motion approved without vote by the House of Lords. The Commons vote, after a 2-day debate, was on a Conservative motion supporting the Macmillan government's decision and offering assurances that Commonwealth nations' interests would be safeguarded. The 5 opposing Commons votes were cast by Anthony Fell, a rightwing Conservative, and by 4 independent (leftist) Laborites. A Labor Party motion expressing "regret" that Britain would begin the EEC negotiations in "a position of grave economic weakness" was defeated by votes of 318-209 in the House of Commons and 86-17 in the House of Lords.

The Danish government's decision to seek EEC membership was supported by the Folketing (Parliament) Aug. 4 by a 152-11 vote.

U.S. support of the British-led movement for affiliation with the common market was made clear by Pres. Kennedy Aug. 10 at a Washington news conference.

(The EEC Executive Commission reported in Paris Aug. 4 that combined trade among the 6 common market nations had exceeded $1 billion monthly for the first time in May. The 6 nations' trade had totaled less than $600 million when the first EEC tariff cuts became effective in Jan. 1959. The commission also reported that the combined EEC production index had reached 127 [1958=100] in April.) [See pp. 269B1-270G2]

Western Aid. The N.Y. Times reported Aug. 12 that the U.S. had abandoned efforts to persuade the industrial nations of Europe and Asia to pledge 1% of their gross national product for aid to the less-developed areas.

The Times said the U.S. proposal, submitted at a London meeting of the 10-nation Development Assistance Group Mar. 27, had been dropped because of European resistance to a rigid formula for measuring each nation's aid contribution. The Times said the 1% formula would be replaced by a "confrontation" system under which each nation would have to defend the size of its contribution.

At its Mar. 27-29 London meeting, the DAG had reached agreement on the future coordination of Western aid. In a communiqué issued Mar. 29 it stated these DAG objectives: (a) "to secure an expansion of the . . . volume of resources" made available to less-developed countries; (b) to place aid programs on "an assured and continuing basis"; (c) to stress use of grants or low-interest loans for countries unable to acept aid on commercial terms; (d) to share the aid burden fairly among donor countries.

(The DAG consisted of these 10 aid-donor countries: the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Canada, Japan. It was to become an agency of the new Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development when the OECD came into existence.) [See Vol. XX, p. 420A1]

(Jean Monnet, ex-president of the European Coal & Steel Community and an architect of the movement for European economic integration, called June 11 for efforts to weld the U.S. and Europe into a "true Atlantic community." Speaking at Dartmouth College [Hanover, N.H.] commencement exercises, Monnet said: "Just as the United States . . . found it necessary to unite, just as Europe is now in the process of uniting, so the West must move towards some kind of union. . . . It is the beginning . . . to the more orderly world we must have in order to escape destruction.")

According to a report issued in Paris Mar. 13 by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the West had made $27.402 billion worth of aid available to less-developed countries in 1956-59. $14.062 billion was from the U.S. These figures, said to represent actual expenditures, compared with $600 million ($2.3 billion more pledged) from the Soviet bloc during the same period. The totals were based on all genuine aid expenditures, grants, low-interest government loans, guaranteed export credits, World Bank bond purchases, reparations, private investments, and consolidation and reduction of commercial debts.

Of the annual average of $6.9 billion worth of Western development aid, $3.6 billion was in grants and government loans, $2.7 billion in private loans and investment, $600 million in contributions to international development agencies. West Germany, the 4th-ranking donor country (expenditures: $2.328 billion), was said to have made most of its aid available in the form of consolidation credits, export guarantees, reparations and other non-budgetary items. Sources of the $8.936 billion in Western grants and government loans in 1956-59: the U.S. $5.326 billion; France $2.665 billion; Britain $555 million; Canada $164 million; Netherlands $86 million; Belgium $66 million; Italy $37 million; West Germany $30 million.

U.S. demands for a suitable increase in West German foreign aid expenditures had been discussed during talks held in Bonn Mar. 19-22 by West German officials and U.S. State Undersecy. (Economic Affairs) George W. Ball. Despite Ball's announcement Mar. 22 that he had reached an accord, the foreign aid program adopted by the West German Bundestag May 5 provided for expenditures of 5 billion Deutsche Marks ($1¼ billion) in the 2-year period 1961-62 but with only $300 million of the total coming from the regular budget. The remainder was to be provided by special, non-continuing contributions from industry ($300 million), proceeds from the sale of Volkswagen stock, and contributions from the West German states. [See pp. 62E3-63D2]

(The West German Foreign Ministry announced Apr. 11 that Bonn would prepay $587 million of the $787 million remaining outstanding on its postwar debt to the U.S. The prepayment was intended to reduce part of the U.S. payments deficit. A similar agreement for the prepayment of $189 million on West Germany's postwar debt to Britain was reached by Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd and Economy Min. Ludwig Erhard during Bonn talks concluded Mar. 24. West Germany also agreed to increase from $40 million to $96 million annually its purchases of British military equipment.) [See p. 71G1-C2]

(U.S. Amb.-at-Large W. Averell Harriman had toured European and Asian capitals in Feb.-March to discuss broad policy questions with world leaders as the personal representative of Pres. Kennedy. Harriman conferred with Prime Min. Macmillan in London Feb. 27, flew Feb. 28 to Morocco to represent Mr. Kennedy at the funeral of King Mohammed V, met with Pres. de Gaulle in Paris Mar. 4, conferred with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn Mar. 6-7, visited Berlin Mar. 8 and met with Premier Amintore Fanfani in Rome Mar. 9 to discuss Italy's aid plans and to deliver an invitation for Fanfani to visit the U.S. Harriman arrived in Teheran Mar. 13 and conferred with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi the next day. He flew to India Mar. 15 to confer with Prime Min. Nehru and delegates to a New Delhi meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Asia & the Far East. He visited Pakistan Mar. 19-21 for talks with Pres. Mohammed Ayub Khan and then returned to New Delhi for a 2d round of talks with Nehru Mar. 21-23. Harriman left for the U.S. Mar. 24 and reported to Pres. Kennedy at the White House Mar. 29.) [See pp. 222C3, 154D1, 75D3, 61E-F3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Mongolia Plan Dropped. The State Department announced Aug. 11 that the U.S. was suspending its "exploration" of plans to establish diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia.

Pres. Kennedy's decision not to recognize Outer Mongolia yet, it was reported, was part of a plan for keeping Communist China out of the UN and Nationalist China in. This plan was said to be based on a supposition that if the U.S. mollified Nationalist China by rejecting Mongolian relations, the U.S. might more easily persuade Nationalist China not to block UN membership for Outer Mongolia. The USSR, therefore, would have no cause to fulfill its threat of matching a Nationalist Chinese veto of UN membership for Outer Mongolia with a Soviet veto of UN membership for Mauritania. Some U.S. diplomats had said that African UN delegations—especially those of the French community—would be angry

at Nationalist China for causing such a Soviet veto of Mauritania and, therefore, might vote against Nationalist China on the issue of a UN seat for Red China. [See pp. 281E2-282D1]

(Immediate action toward U.S. recognition and a UN seat for Communist China was urged in a resolution adopted by Americans for Democratic Action in Washington May 14 on the final day of the 14th annual ADA convention. Such action "does not mean abandonment of Formosa," the resolution said. "The U.S.A.'s treaty pledge to defend Formosa would be unaltered, with the explicit understanding that this pledge does not include the defense of Matsu and Quemoy." The ADA May 14 reelected Prof. Samuel H. Beer as chairman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as honorary chairman.) [See p. 190E3]

(A Polish mission ended a visit to Ulan Bator July 14 with an announcement that Poland had agreed to a 4-year program of economic development aid to Outer Mongolia. A joint communiqué said the aid would include a $9,900,000 loan for "technical and economic assistance as well as geological-technical assistance in the construction of a silica factory and a furniture factory.") [See pp. 203B1-B2, 201B-C1]

Inability Arrangement. Pres. Kennedy announced at his press conference Aug. 10 that Vice Pres. Johnson would become acting President if Mr. Kennedy became unable to fulfill his Presidential duties. In reply to a question, the President said: "I have entered into the same kind of [inability] agreement" that ex-Pres. Eisenhower had had with ex-Vice Pres. Nixon. A 43-page opinion by Atty. Gen Robert F. Kennedy endorsing the pact was made public the same day.

Later, a White House statement pointed out this main difference between the Eisenhower and Kennedy agreements: "The President [Kennedy] and Vice President felt, as a matter of wisdom and sound judgement, that the Vice President would wish to have the support of the Cabinet as to the necessity and desirability of discharging the powers and duties of the Presidency as acting President as well as legal advice from the Attorney General, and the circumstances would, under the Constitution, justify his doing so. The understanding . . . authorizes the Vice President to consult with these officials. . . . "

"The agreement's 3 main provisions: "(1) In the event of inability the President would—if possible—so inform the Vice President, and the Vice President would serve as acting President, exercising the powers and duties of the office until the inability had ended. (2) In the event of an inability which would prevent the President from so communicating with the Vice President, the Vice President, after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances, would decide upon the devolution of the powers and duties of the office and would serve as acting President until the inability had ended. (3) The President, in either event, would determine when the inability had ended and at that time would resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the office."

The White House, basing its opinion on Atty. Gen. Kennedy's study, said the agreement's "procedures reflect the correct interpretation to be given to Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 of the Constitution. This was also the view of the prior Administration and is supported by the great majority of constitutional scholars." This clause stated: "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

The agreement was not considered an official government document, but its terms were considered binding on Johnson. The White House revealed that the agreement had been reached before the inauguration. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 63E1, 71B-F1, 79E3]

A-Data Curb Tightened. Pres. Kennedy Aug. 10 restored the President's power to block the transmission of atomic energy information to another country. He did so by an executive order amending a 1959 order in which ex-Pres. Eisenhower had authorized the Defense Secretary and Atomic Energy Commission, acting jointly, to give a foreign country such data without Presidential approval if they were sure no unreasonable risk to national security would ensue. Mr. Kennedy's order provided that a President must be given 15 days to decide whether to veto any decision to give atomic data to a foreign nation.

CD Stockpile Request. Pres. Kennedy asked Congress Aug. 14 for $73,200,000 for stockpiling food and medical supplies for civil defense.

$47,200,000 of the funds would be used by the Agriculture Department to relocate 126 million bushels of government-owned wheat to sites near 191 metropolitan areas where nearly 34 million bushels were located.

The remaining $26 milion would go to the Health, Education & Welfare Department to supplement its current $200 million medical stockpile. The new funds would enable the HEW Department to increase the operational capability of the existing 1,900 emergency hospitals from 4 days to 30 and to add an additional 1,000 hospitals to the program.

The requested $73,200,000 would be in addition to $207 million in civil defense funds previously approved in 1961 for the radiation shelter program. [See p. 273G2-D3]

Trade Program Ordered. Pres. Kennedy Aug. 15 appointed ex-Asst. War Secy. Howard C. Petersen, 51, as a special Presidential assistant to develop a new U.S. international trade program to replace the 27-year-old Reciprocal Trade Program, which was to expire in 1962. Petersen, a Republican, was president of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co. and vice chairman of the Committee on Economic Development. He was directed (a) to evaluate the changes in international trading patterns, in world political and economic relationships and in the U.S. domestic economy since the passage of the Reciprocal Trade Act, (b) to formulate legislative proposals and (c) to coordinate activities of all departments involved in the trade-agreements program. [See pp. 164F-G3, 152A-D2, 151E-F1, 87D-E1,44D2-45E1]

Civil Rights

Engraving Bureau Hires Negro. The Bureau of Engraving & Printing hired its first Negro machinist, Samuel Ficklin, the Treasury Department announced July 26. The bureau had been accused of discrimination recently after it hired 17 white machinists but rejected the applications of Negro machinists. The Treasury said the bureau had set up a "watchdog" board to study bias complaints. [See p. 274C-D2]

D.C. Club Bias Fought. State Department protocol chief Angier Biddle Duke confirmed Aug. 8 that he had resigned his 20-year membership in Washington's fashionable Metropolitan Club because of its policy of withholding membership from Negro diplomats. The club traditionally had granted automatic honorary membership to all ambassadors posted to Washington but had discontinued the policy when the emergence of new African nations had resulted in the assignment of Negroes as ambassadors. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, also a member, had urged in July that the club stop excluding Negroes. [See p. 7E-F2]

Races Called Unequal. Psychologist Henry F. Garrett asserted July 28 that the widespread conviction that all races have potentially equal ability might be the "scientific hoax of the century."

Garrett, ex-president of the American Psychological Association, said in an article in "Perspectives in Biology and Medicine," a University of Chicago Press periodical, that "the weight of evidence is in favor of the proposition that racial differences in mental abilty (and perhaps also in character) are innate and genetic."

Garrett charged suppression of efforts to inquire into differences among races. Young scientists "jeopardize their careers" if they question "the equalitarian dogma," Garrett said.

Armed Forces

A-Subs Commissioned. The Navy's Ethan Allen, longest & most powerful Polaris missile submarine, was commissioned in Groton, Conn. Aug. 8. Built by the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corp., the 410-foot, 6,900-ton sub cost $110 million and was to be equipped with the A-2 Polaris (with a range of 1,500 miles, or 300 miles more than the earlier A-1 Polaris).

8 members of the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action were dragged out of the Thames River and arrested by Navy and Coast Guard personnel Aug. 8 as they tried unsuccessfully to disrupt the commissioning by swimming to board the sub.

The U.S.S. Thresher, the Navy's fastest and most modern nuclear sub, was commissioned Aug. 3 at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Naval Shipyard. 278 feet long, it had a surface displacement of 4,300 tons. [See p. 167G2-A3]

DIA Head Named. Air Force Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, 51, was named director of the new Defense Intelligence Agency by Defense Secy. Robert McNamara Aug. 12. An ex-FBI agent, Carroll had been inspector general of the Air Force.

The DIA, organized to combine functions originally performed separately by Army, Navy and Air Force intelligence services, was eventually to include some 1,500 persons, the majority transferred from the separate military intelligence agencies. [See p. 246A-B1]

New WAF Chief. The appointment of Lt. Gen. Elizabeth Ray, 48, as Women in the Air Force director was announced Aug. 7. She was to succeed Col. Emma Jane Riley, effective Sept. 1. [See Vol. XVII, p. 414D2]

Guerrilla Planning Urged. Roger Hilsman Jr., director of the State Department's intelligence and research section, proposed Aug. 10 that the U.S. prepare "to become deeply involved" in anti-guerrilla warfare to prevent further Soviet expansion. In a speech prepared for delivery before the Institute of World Affairs in San Diego, Calif., Hilsman proposed the formation of a network of U.S.-trained 59-man patrols of local soldiers to operate in guerrilla-infested parts of their countries. [See p. 25D2]

Other U.S. News

Philadelphia Scandals. A Philadelphia grand jury indicted 3 ex-city officials, a contractor and a retired transit company excutive Aug. 4 on 136 bribery, conspiracy and other corruption charges. The scandals, which resulted also in the dismissal of 9 city employes, the resignation of 4 and the resignation of 2 transit company officials, grew out of alleged deals involving repairs to the Frankford subway-elevated system, operated for the city by the Philadelphia Transportation Co. The city had filed suit to recover at least $1,815,000 from the transit firm.

Contractor Eli G. Travis, 36, was indicted on 45 counts, including charges of conspiracy, of obtaining money under false pretenses, of corrupt solicitation, of bribery and of making false documents. Indicted on similar charges: John E. Francis, ex-deputy public property commissioner; Harold V. Varani, ex-architecture & engineering chief of the Public Property Department; Benjamin D. Barone, ex-confidential secretary to the public property commissioner; George H. Smith Jr., retired assistant vice president in charge of construction & maintenance for the Philadelphia Transportation Co.

'Impeach-Warren' Contest. Robert H. W. Welch Jr., head of the John Birch Society, announced in Tulsa, Okla. Aug. 4 a contest with prizes totaling $2,300 for the best essays on "grounds for the impeachment" of Chief Justice Earl Warren. The contest was open to all U.S. college students. Welch said that many of Warren's decisions over the past few years had helped the Communist cause but that he had "no idea" whether the Chief Justice was a Communist: "I have no way of knowing . . . but we can draw an over-all conclusion."

American Bar Association Pres. Whitney North Seymour charged at the ABA's 84th annual convention in St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 7 that the contest fostered "disrespect for our institutions which maintain liberty under law."

California Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk Aug. 2 issued a 15-page report that listed many similarities of the Communist Party and the Birch Society, which the report called "a monolithic authoritarian organization with the policy dictated from above and no dissent permitted in its ranks." [See p. 218E3]

Delaware Basin Plan. The Army's Board of Engineers for Rivers & Harbors announced Aug. 11 its recommendation of a $591 million water resources development plan for the Delaware River Basin. The plan had been developed in a 3-year study directed by the district engineer. The Army board recommended that 8 of the 58 reservoirs planned be authorized immediately. They would cost about $224 million, $89,100,000 of which would come from the states involved—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The project would be controlled by the projected 4-state Delaware River Basin Commission. [See pp. 74E3-75A1]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Inter-American Conference

Kennedy Pledge. Pres. Kennedy Aug. 5 promised Latin America more than $1 billion in U.S. economic aid during the first year of his Alliance for Progress program (which had started Mar. 13). The pledge was made in a message read to the opening session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Conference at Punta Del Este, Uruguay. The conference, attended by delegates from the U.S. and 20 other Western Hemisphere countries, had been called by the OAS to consider means of implementing the alliance to promote Latin American development.

Mr. Kennedy said in his message: His pledge of U.S. aid was "only the first step" in the U.S.' "continuing and expanding effort to help build a better life for the people of this hemisphere." As the nations of Latin America take the necessary steps, as they formulate the plans . . . [and] make the . . . necessary social reforms . . . —then I believe that the [U.S.] should supplement this effort by helping to provide resources of a scope and magnitude adequate to realize the bold and elevated goals of the Alliance for Progress." "Only an effort of towering dimension" by private individuals as well as governments "can insure fulfillment" of the Alliance.

Opening Session. In a welcoming speech, Uruguayan Pres. Eduardo Victor Haedo warned Aug. 5 against the "evils that may result if we do not reach solutions within the framework of equity and with a sense of efficiency and opportunity."

Peruvian Premier Pedro G. Beltran Espantoso, chosen as spokesman for all the delegations, called on the conference to "put into . . . operation the most . . . concrete means of substantially raising the standards of living" of the Americas.

The head of the Cuban delegation, Industry Min. Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, objected to Beltran's selection as delegation spokesman on the ground that the Cubans felt they were not "represented" by him.

Uruguayan Finance Min. Juan E. Azzini was elected conference president Aug. 5.

Dillon Details Plan. Latin American nations would receive at least $20 billion in 10 years for public and private investment under terms of the Alliance for Progress if they effected the necessary domestic reforms, Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon, head of the U.S. delegation, declared in a conference speech Aug. 7.

The funds, mostly from public sources, Dillon said, would be provided by the U.S., Japan, non-Communist European nations and international institutions. The U.S. would grant borrower nations long-term loans of up to 50 years "at very low or zero rates of interest."

Dillon disclosed these other U.S. proposals aimed at raising Latin American living standards: (1) U.S. participation in an international coffee agreement to help curb the fluctuating coffee market. (Dillon suggested the policing of coffee imports into the U.S. to make quotas effective.) (2) U.S. intentions of joining an international tin agreement to support the stability of the tin market. (3) A U.S.-financed inter-American task force to combat illiteracy. (Dillon proposed similarly U.S.-financed plans in the fields of investment programming, industrialization, agriculture, public health and land reform.) (4) Establishment of an international committee to review Latin American development programs and to make the necessary recommendations for the allocation of credits and investments. (Some Latin American countries had opposed this type of a committee and proposed dealing directly with the U.S. or international agencies.)

Dillon urged Latin countries to institute tax reforms and to consider reducing military expenditures.

Guevara Speech. In an address to the conference Aug. 8, Cuban delegation head Guevara declared that the Castro régime would support the Alliance for Progress "if it truly contributed to growth of the economies [of Latin America], to increasing national production and not to the extraction of more natural resources from Latin America, if it furthers social justice, not another imperialist war."

Guevara said Cuba would promise not to "export revolution" to other American countries if Cuba received a pledge of "non-intervention to go ahead with our work." The conference, Guevara contended, was a "political meeting conceived against Cuba and what it represents as an example for all America."

Guevara said Cuban security forces had thwarted a U.S. plot to assassinate Maj. Raúl Castro, Cuba's armed

forces minister, during ceremonies in Santiago de Cuba July 26. The alleged plot, according to Guevara, called for the firing of mortar shells into the U.S.' Guantanamo naval base by Cuban-based anti-Castro rebels as a pretext for U.S. armed intervention in Cuba.

(The Cuban government announced Aug. 12 that it had arrested 159 persons in connection with the alleged plot, which it charged had been planned by the CIA.)

U.S. State Secy. (Inter-American Affairs) Robert F. Woodward called Guevara's accusations "lies."

As Guevara finished talking 4 anti-Castro Cubans sprang up and shouted: "Long live Cuba! Death to communism!" Guards ejected them from the meeting hall. The demonstrators identified themselves as members of the U.S.-based Democratic Revolutionary Movement. [See p. 148E3]

Argentina

Revolt Fails. A one-day bloodless revolt led by Argentine air force officers in Buenos Aires was crushed by government troops Aug. 12. One group of 50-60 armed airmen, led by Cmndr. Hilario Maldonado, seized the central telephone exchange the night of Aug. 11 and contacted the government radio station (10 blocks away), which had been captured simultaneously by another rebel group of 9 armed men commanded by Oscar Vicente Corres, an ex-Frontier Guard officer. Those at the radio station were reinforced later by 23 more rebels.

The rebels proclaimed a revolutionary junta and broadcast a recorded manifesto over the station. They announced the overthrow of Pres. Arturo Frondizi's government and called on the populace to join the uprising. The manifesto said the rebels aimed to "lift the republic from moral and economic prostration brought about by a disordered policy of corruption and indecency."

The rebels at the radio station surrendered to government troops early Aug. 12 after Air Force Undersecy. Horacio Rivara entered the building and threatened them with armed force unless they gave up. The rebels at the telephone exchange surrendered 2½ hours later after 130 soldiers surrounded the building. [See Vol. XX, p. 442C3]

Remorino Seized, Freed. Dr. Jeronimo Remorino, who had served as foreign minister in the Perón régime, was arrested July 18 when an airliner he was aboard was forced by weather to land at Buenos Aires during a flight from New York to Montevideo, Uruguay. He was released the same night. Remorino had been declared a fugitive from justice after the Sept. 1955 ouster of dictator Juan D. Perón. [See Vol. XVI, p. 103C1]

Mrs. Guevara Causes Riot. Anti-Castro students attacked a pro-Castro audience in the Buenos Aires University law school June 28 shortly after the start of a speech by Mrs. Celia Lynch de Guevara, mother of Cuban Industry Min. Ernesto (Ché) Guevara. [See p. 291G1]

U.S.-UN Aides Attacked. Argentine railroad maintenance workers at Rosario June 7 hurled bolts and nuts at 4 U.S. officials representing the UN International Bank for Reconstruction & Development. The Americans, headed by Thomas B. Larkin, were in Argentina to advise the government on how to reduce its state-owned rail deficit. (The rail union had charged that the government was planning to sell the railroads to foreign interests.) 1,800 employes were suspended as a result of the attack. Rosario rail unions called a 24-hour strike June 9 to protest the suspensions. [See p. 106B2]

Brazil

Soviet Ties Sought. Brazilian Pres. Jânio Quadros announced at a Brasilia news conference July 25 that he had instructed the foreign ministry to resume diplomatic relations with the USSR. Brazilian-Soviet ties had been severed in 1947.

Brazilian Foreign Min. Alfonso Arinos de Melo Franco had told a visiting Soviet goodwill mission July 24 that Brazil hoped to establish such relations shortly and to increase trade with the USSR.

The Soviet mission, composed of 16 government officials and 6 journalists, was headed by Presidium secretary Mikhail P. Georgadze. (Georgadze had announced in Brasilia July 19 that Quadros had accepted an invitation to visit the USSR.) [See pp. 219C2, 106D2; Vol. VII, 339B]

Cuba

U.S. Plane-Boat Exchange. An Eastern Air Lines Electra that had been seized by a passenger July 24 over Florida and forced to land in Havana was turned over to Eastern crewmen in Havana Aug. 15 under a U.S.-Cuban agreement announced by the U.S. State Department Aug. 12. (Negotiations had been conducted through the Swiss Embassy in Havana Aug. 10-11.)

Under the agreement the U.S. returned to Cuba Aug. 15 a Cuban gunboat that had been captured July 29 by its 3 crewmen, who brought it to Key West, Fla. and received U.S. asylum. The boat later had been seized under a federal court order granted to the Miami advertising firm of Harris & Co. for non-payment of a debt owed it by the Cuban government. The firm Aug. 14 relinquished its claim "in an effort to demonstrate national unity." [See p. 274G3]

Cubana Plane Hijacked. A passenger aboard a Cubana Air Line plane in flight between Varadero Beach and Havana shot and wounded a militia guardsman July 3 and forced the pilot to change course and land in Miami. 13 of the 16 passengers and one of the 4 crewmen reportedly asked for U.S. asylum. Authorities later seized the plane on behalf of Harris & Co. [See p. 281A2-D3; Vol. XX, 323D3]

Plane Seizure Thwarted. 3 Cubans were shot to death and 6 others were injured when a group of passengers tried to seize a Cuban airliner in flight from Havana to the Isle of Pines Aug. 9. One of 2 militiamen stationed in the plane exchanged shots from behind the cockpit door with the passengers, who tried to force their way into the compartment. The pilot, Luis Alvarez, the 2d militiaman and a passenger were killed. 40 passengers were held for questioning after the co-pilot crash landed the plane. A few others reportedly escaped.

SCIENCE

Dwarf Star Cluster Found. The USSR's Tass news agency reported July 28 that astronomers at the Byurakin Observatory (Armenia), using a 21-inch telescope, had discovered an unprecedentedly large cluster of white dwarf stars in the Lyra constellation.

The cluster, thought to be 10 billion years old, had an elongated form 25 light years wide. Because the luminosity of dwarf stars is only about 1,000 times that of the sun, only about 300 had been sighted previously (200 by Armenian astronomers in 1960). [See Vol. XX, p. 483E-F3]

New Date for Early Man. The National Geographic Society announced in Washington July 22 that Zinjanthropus boisei, a primitive toolmaking race of man of whom fossilized skull fragments had been found in Tanganyika in 1959, had lived 1¾ million years ago.

The new age was established by Drs. J. F. Evernden and Garniss H. Curtis, geologists at the University of California (Berkeley), by the potassium-argon dating process of measuring the decay of radioactivity in minerals. Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, British archeologist who made the 1959 discovery, had estimated the age of Zinjanthropus as "more than 600,000 years." [See Vol. XIG, p. 275A2]

EDUCATION

School Prayer Upheld. The N.Y. Court of Appeals ruled by 5-2 July 7 that public schools violated no constitutional prohibition when they used a non-sectarian prayer recommended by the Board of Regents. A group of New Hyde Park, L.I. parents had sued to end the use of the prayer on the ground that it involved state-sponsored religious education. [See p. 171E-G1]

NEA Backs Integration. A resolution endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on school desegregation was approved by the National Education Association at the close of its 99th annual convention, held in Atlantic City, N.J. June 25-30.

The NEA also approved a resolution approving a program of federal aid to education similar to the Administration's proposals. A message from Pres. Kennedy expressing hope for passage of his program was read to the delegates June 26 by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D., N.J.), sponsor of the Administration's education bill in the House.

The convention adopted a resolution disapproving teachers' strikes "as a means of enforcing economic demands."

Ewald Turner of Pendleton, Ore. succeeded Clarice Kline of Waukesha, Wis. June 30 as NEA president. [See Vol. XX, p. 299G2-C3]